

10/748,945

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=> file uspatfull  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS  
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
0.21	0.21

10/748,945

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 07:59:40 ON 21 JUL 2006  
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 20 Jul 2006 (20060720/PD)  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 20 Jul 2006 (20060720/ED)  
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US7080410  
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2006162035  
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 20 Jul 2006 (20060720/UPCA)  
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 20 Jul 2006 (20060720/PD)  
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2006  
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2006

=> s antiperspirant? or deodorant?

3826 ANTIPERSPIRANT?

10855 DEODORANT?

L1 11982 ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?

=> s l1/ti

459 ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI

512 DEODORANT?/TI

L2 871 (ANTIPERSPIRANT?/TI OR DEODORANT?/TI)

=> s contact angle?

1715408 CONTACT

1186614 ANGLE?

L3 16381 CONTACT ANGLE?  
(CONTACT(W) ANGLE?)

=> s l3 and l2

L4 1 L3 AND L2

=> d ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:220282 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-perspirant/deodorant applicator

INVENTOR(S): Girardot, Richard Michael, West Chester, OH, United States  
Altonen, Gene Michael, West Chester, OH, United States  
Tuthill, Lyle Brown, Indian Hill, OH, United States  
Motley, Curtis Bobby, West Chester, OH, United States  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6325565	B1	20011204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-185802		19981104 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-107681, filed on 30 Jun 1998, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Walczak, David J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Oney, Jr., Jack L.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	8 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1786		

AB An applicator for applying and distributing a substance onto a target surface. The applicator comprises a substantially planar sheet of compressible, conformable material having opposed first and second

surfaces and an interior region between the first and second surfaces. The sheet of material has a thickness between the first and second surfaces which decreases when the sheet of material is subjected to an externally-applied force in a direction substantially normal to the first surface. The applicator further includes at least one discrete reservoir extending inwardly of the first surface into the interior of the sheet of material which is at least partially filled with a substance and at least one discrete aperture formed in the first surface which is in fluid communication with the reservoir. Compression of the sheet of material via an externally-applied force substantially normal to the first surface expresses product from the aperture and translational motion of the first surface relative to a target surface applies and distributes the product onto the target surface. In a preferred embodiment, a plurality of apertures are associated with corresponding reservoirs forming a delivery zone near one end of a hand-held applicator, and the sheet material is preferably resilient both in compression and in bending to conform to irregular target surfaces. A wide variety of substances are contemplated, including particularly antiperspirant/deodorant products. Other embodiments include a single reservoir feeding a plurality of apertures.

=> s alcohol?

L5 518016 ALCOHOL?

=> s l4 and l5

L6 1 L4 AND L5

=> d kwic

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

TI Anti-perspirant/deodorant applicator

DETD . . . oils, absolutes, aldehydes, resinoides, musk and other animal notes (e.g., natural isolates of civet, castoreum and musk), balsamic, etc. and alcohols (such as dimyrcetol, phenylethyl alcohol and tetrahydromuguol). Examples of such components useful as fragrances herein include decyl aldehyde, undecyl aldehyde, undecylenic aldehyde, lauric aldehyde, amyl. . .

DETD . . . (Aroma Chemicals), Vol. I and II (1969). These materials typically include small amounts of dipropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, C.sub.1 -C.sub.6 alcohols, and/or benzyl alcohol.

DETD Suitable gelling agents for use as suspending or thickening agents herein include, but are not limited to, fatty alcohols, esters of fatty alcohols, fatty acids, hydroxy fatty acids, esters and amides of fatty acids or hydroxy fatty acids, ethers of fatty acids, ethoxylated fatty alcohols, ethoxylated fatty acids, waxes, cholesterolic materials, dibenzylidene alditols, lanolinolic materials, other amide and polyamide gellants, and corresponding salts thereof. All. . .

DETD Suitable fatty alcohols for use in the antiperspirant compositions described herein include those compounds that are solids under ambient conditions and that have. . . about 25%, preferably from about 3% to about 20%, by weight of the selected antiperspirant composition. Specific examples of fatty alcohols for use herein include, but are not limited to, cetyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, and the Unilins available from Petrolite as Unilin 550, Unilin700, Unilin 400, Unilin 350, and Unilin 325.

DETD Nonlimiting examples of suitable esters of fatty alcohols for use in the antiperspirant compositions described herein include

tri-isostearyl citrate, ethyleneglycol di-12-hydroxystearate, tristearylcitrate, stearyl octanoate, stearyl heptanoate, trilaurylcitrate.

DETD . . . of suitable polar organic liquid carriers for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include mono and polyhydric alcohols, fatty acids, esters of mono and dibasic carboxylic acids with mono and polyhydric alcohols, polyoxyethylenes, polyoxypropylenes, polyalkoxylates ethers of alcohols, and combinations thereof. Preferably such liquid carriers are also water-immiscible liquids under ambient conditions. Other suitable water-immiscible, polar organic liquid. . .

DETD . . . and deodorant compositions described herein include anhydrous, water-miscible, polar organic liquid carriers or solvents, examples of which include short chain alcohols such as ethanol, and glycol solvents such as propylene glycol, hexylene glycol, dipropylene glycol, tripropylene glycol, and so forth. Other. . . 5,429,816, which description is incorporated herein by reference. Other suitable polar solvents include phthalate co-solvents, benzoate co-solvents, cinnamate esters, secondary alcohols, benzyl acetate, phenyl alkane, and combinations thereof.

DETD . . . absorption; vacuum/suction; etc. Other important factors include the wettability of the substance upon the target surface, as reflected by the contact angle of the substance on the target surface.

=> s viscosity

L7 334259 VISCOSITY

=>

=>

=>

=>

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:24 ON 21 JUL 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 07:59:40 ON 21 JUL 2006

L1 11982 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?

L2 871 S L1/TI

L3 16381 S CONTACT ANGLE?

L4 1 S L3 AND L2

L5 518016 S ALCOHOL?

L6 1 S L4 AND L5

L7 334259 S VISCOSITY

=> s l4 ibib abs

MISSING OPERATOR L4 IBIB

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l4 ibib abs

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:220282 USPATFULL

TITLE: Anti-perspirant/deodorant applicator

INVENTOR(S): Girardot, Richard Michael, West Chester, OH, United States

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PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Altonen, Gene Michael, West Chester, OH, United States  
Tuthill, Lyle Brown, Indian Hill, OH, United States  
Motley, Curtis Bobby, West Chester, OH, United States  
The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

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=> s us6235565/pn  
L8 1 US6235565/PN

=> d his

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L1 11982 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?  
L2 871 S L1/TI  
L3 16381 S CONTACT ANGLE?  
L4 1 S L3 AND L2  
L5 518016 S ALCOHOL?  
L6 1 S L4 AND L5  
L7 334259 S VISCOSITY  
L8 1 S US6235565/PN

10/748,945

=> s l7 and l8

L9 0 L7 AND L8

=> s antiperspirant active?

2500 ANTIPERSPIRANT

971595 ACTIVE?

L10 647 ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVE?

(ANTIPERSPIRANT(W) ACTIVE?)

=> s l110 and l8

49 LL10

L11 0 LL10 AND L8

=> s l10 and l8

L12 0 L10 AND L8

=> s active?

L13 971595 ACTIVE?

=> s l13 and l8

L14 1 L13 AND L8

=> d kwic

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6235565 B1 20010522

<--

SUMM . . . a second oxide and nitride deposition with patterning and  
etching of the second nitride deposition to form the moat or  
active region for the MOSFET after removal of the tank oxide,  
the second nitride pattern also permitting growth of a field. . .

DETD . . . second pad oxide and nitride deposition with patterning and  
etching of the second nitride deposition to form the moat or  
active region for the MOSFET after removing the tank oxide 5.  
The second nitride pattern also permits growing of a field. . .

=> s antiperspirant?(p) active?

3826 ANTIPERSPIRANT?

971595 ACTIVE?

L15 1676 ANTIPERSPIRANT?(P) ACTIVE?

=> s l15 and l8

L16 0 L15 AND L8

=> s l15 and l8

L17 0 L15 AND L8

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 07:59:24 ON 21 JUL 2006)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 07:59:40 ON 21 JUL 2006

L1 11982 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?

L2 871 S L1/TI

L3 16381 S CONTACT ANGLE?

L4 1 S L3 AND L2

L5 518016 S ALCOHOL?

L6 1 S L4 AND L5

L7 334259 S VISCOSITY

L8 1 S US6235565/PN

L9 0 S L7 AND L8

10/748,945

L10 647 S ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVE?  
L11 0 S LL10 AND L8  
L12 0 S L10 AND L8  
L13 971595 S ACTIVE?  
L14 1 S L13 AND L8  
L15 1676 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? (P) ACTIVE?  
L16 0 S L15 AND L8  
L17 0 S L15 AND L8

=> s us6325565/pn

L18 1 US6325565/PN

=> s l18 and l7

L19 1 L18 AND L7

=> d kwic

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

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DETD . . . the applicator of the present invention comprise a suspending or thickening agent to help provide the compositions with the desired viscosity or product hardness, or to otherwise help suspend any dispersed solids or liquids within the compositions. Suitable suspending or thickening. . .

DETD . . . or thickening agent selected for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions will vary depending upon the desired product form, viscosity, and hardness. For most suspending or thickening agents suitable for use in the compositions described herein, the concentration of such. . .

DETD The modified silicone carriers are typically liquid under ambient conditions, and have a preferred viscosity of less than about 100,000 centistokes, more preferably less than about 500 centistokes, even more preferably from about 1 centistoke. . .

DETD . . . to about 7, preferably from about 4 to about 5, most preferably 5. These volatile cyclic silicones generally have a viscosity value of less than about 10 centistokes. All viscosity values described herein are measured or determined under ambient conditions, unless otherwise specified. Suitable volatile silicones for use herein include,. . .

DETD wherein n is greater than or equal to 1. These linear silicone materials will generally have viscosity values of up to about 100,000 centistoke, preferably less than about 500 centistoke, more preferably from about 1 centistoke to. . .

DETD . . . a stress sweep analysis (described herein) of a product at which point the rheometer is first capable of measuring product viscosity.

DETD . . . stress from the dynamic yield stress of a composition. The dynamic yield stress is the point at which the measured viscosity begins to rapidly decline. This can be easily determined by finding the last stress value where the increment between stress. . .

DETD . . . test and evaluation in accordance with the above described methodology. Data from the above described analysis can be plotted as viscosity (pascal.multidot.sec.) on a log scale versus linear applied stress (dyne/cm.sup.2). The initial point at which the instrument measures a viscosity is the static yield stress (i.e. the lowest stress at which the instrument shows a non-zero viscosity). The dynamic yield stress is the point at which the measured viscosity begins to rapidly decline. This can be easily determined by finding the last stress value where the increment between stress. . .

DETD . . . include the relative affinity of the substance for the target

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surface versus that for the deformable material and the apparent viscosity or flowability of the substance after activation of the three-dimensional structure. It is presently believed that the substance should preferentially. . .

DETD Substances may inherently possess viscosity and flow characteristics which permit their liberation from their protected location within the sheet material or may require viscosity modification to permit liberation and dispersal. Viscosity modification may be obtained by the selection of substances which undergo a change in viscosity in response to the mode of activation selected. For example, for a mechanical activation such as a compressive force it. . .

=> d his

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L1 11982 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?  
L2 871 S L1/TI  
L3 16381 S CONTACT ANGLE?  
L4 1 S L3 AND L2  
L5 518016 S ALCOHOL?  
L6 1 S L4 AND L5  
L7 334259 S VISCOSITY  
L8 1 S US6235565/PN  
L9 0 S L7 AND L8  
L10 647 S ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVE?  
L11 0 S LL10 AND L8  
L12 0 S L10 AND L8  
L13 971595 S ACTIVE?  
L14 1 S L13 AND L8  
L15 1676 S ANTIPERSPIRANT? (P) ACTIVE?  
L16 0 S L15 AND L8  
L17 0 S L15 AND L8  
L18 1 S US6325565/PN  
L19 1 S L18 AND L7

=> s l18 and l10

L20 1 L18 AND L10

=> s surfactant? and l18

192695 SURFACTANT?

L21 1 SURFACTANT? AND L18

=> d kwic

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

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DETD . . . follows: silicone polyethers or silicone glycols (such as dimethicone copolyol); silicone alkyl-linked polyethers (such as Goldschmidt EM-90 or EM-97); siloxane surfactants of a pendant/rake/comb configuration, silicone surfactants of a trisiloxane configuration, and silicone surfactants of an ABA/alpha-omega block copolymers (such as polyoxyalkylenes, polyoxyethylene or ethoxylated, polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene or ethoxylated/propoxylated); aromatic substituted silicone emollients (such as. . . with terminal groups being silanol or trimethylsiloxyl; nonionic functional siloxanes with backbone groups being trisiloxane or methicone linked; nonionic silicone surfactants; tetraethoxysilane; tetramethoxysilane; hexamethoxysilicone;

oxmethoxytrisiloxane; silicone emulsifiers; silicone or siloxane resins, alkyl silicone resins, polyoxyalkylene silicone resins; MQ Resins such as. . .

DETD . . . examples of such liquid carriers include, but are not limited to, perfluoropolymethyl isopropyl ethers, perfluoropolypropylethers, acrylamide fluorinated telomer, fluorinated amide surfactants, perfluorinated thiol surfactants. Other more specific examples include, but are not limited to, the polyperfluoroisopropyl ethers available from Dupont Performance Chemicals under the. . .

DETD Shampoos, used for cleansing hair, generally comprise one or more surfactants, thickeners or suspending agents, perfumes, and optionally conditioning or styling agents. Typical shampoos are disclosed in U.S. Reissue Pat. No.. . .

=> s water?

L22 1347549 WATER?

=> s 118 and 122

L23 1 L18 AND L22

=> d kwic

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204 <--

DETD Preferred substances include those which may be liberated from the applicator without the need for solvents (including water, etc.) in order to provide for a ready-to-use device. However, such preference should not preclude the use of otherwise suitable. . . of solvent use may be necessary. Suitable substances may be anhydrous, and perform satisfactorily and desirably in the absence of water.

DETD . . . weight of the selected antiperspirant composition. All such weight percentages are calculated on an anhydrous metal salt basis exclusive of water and any complexing agents such as glycine, glycine salts, or other complexing agents.

DETD . . . about 17%, by weight of the selected antiperspirant composition (weight percentages calculated on an anhydrous metal salt basis exclusive of water and any complexing agents such as glycine, glycine salts, or other complexing agents).

DETD . . . skin, especially broken or initiated skin, at the levels previously disclosed. The fragrance will typically be in the form of water insoluble perfumes that are solubilized in the antiperspirant or deodorant compositions described herein.

DETD . . . anhydrous compositions. For an aqueous formulation, the compositions may further comprise from about 10% to about 75% by weight of water, preferably from about 10% to about 60% by weight of water, even more preferably from about 15% to about 50%, by weight of water. For an anhydrous formulation, the compositions contain less than about 10%, more preferably less than about 5%, even more preferably. . . than about 3%, even more preferably less than about 1%, most preferably zero percent, by weight of free or added water.

DETD . . . with mono and polyhydric alcohols, polyoxyethylenes, polyoxypropylenes, polyalkoxylates ethers of alcohols, and combinations thereof. Preferably such liquid carriers are also water -immiscible liquids under ambient conditions. Other suitable water-immiscible, polar organic liquid carriers or solvents for use herein are described in Cosmetics, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104, edited. . .

DETD Other suitable liquid carriers for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include anhydrous, water -miscible, polar organic liquid carriers or solvents, examples of which

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include short chain alcohols such as ethanol, and glycol solvents such.

DETD . . . the Permethyl series available from Persperse, and the Soltrol series available from Phillips Chemical, and any other polar or nonpolar, water-miscible, organic carrier liquid or solvent known or otherwise safe and effective for topical application to human skin.

10/748,945

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L25 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

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SUMM . . . One common example of such a product is the antiperspirant/deodorant type of product, many of which are formulated as sprays, roll-on liquids, gels, creams, or solid sticks, and comprise an astringent material, e.g. zirconium or aluminum salts, incorporated into a suitable. . .

=> s emulsion?

L26 230049 EMULSION?

=> s l18 and l26

L27 1 L18 AND L26

=> d kwic

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

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DETD . . . deodorant compositions described herein include the following modified silicones available from Dow Corning: DC-556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid (phenyl trimethicone); DC-1784 Emulsion; DC-AF Emulsion; DC-1520-US Emulsion; DC-593 Fluid (Dimethicone [and] Trimethylsiloxysilicate); DC-3225C Fluid (Cyclomethicone [and] Dimethicone Copolyol); DC-1401 (Cyclomethicone [and] Dimethiconol); DC-5640 Powder; DC-Q2-5220 (Dimethicone Copolyol); . . .

perform satisfactorily and desirably in the absence of water.

DETD . . . weight of the selected antiperspirant composition. All such weight percentages are calculated on an anhydrous metal salt basis exclusive of water and any complexing agents such as glycine, glycine salts, or other complexing agents.

DETD . . . about 17%, by weight of the selected antiperspirant composition (weight percentages calculated on an anhydrous metal salt basis exclusive of water and any complexing agents such as glycine, glycine salts, or other complexing agents).

DETD . . . skin, especially broken or initiated skin, at the levels previously disclosed. The fragrance will typically be in the form of water insoluble perfumes that are solubilized in the antiperspirant or deodorant compositions described herein.

DETD . . . anhydrous compositions. For an aqueous formulation, the compositions may further comprise from about 10% to about 75% by weight of water, preferably from about 10% to about 60% by weight of water, even more preferably from about 15% to about 50%, by weight of water. For an anhydrous formulation, the compositions contain less than about 10%, more preferably less than about 5%, even more preferably. . . than about 3%, even more preferably less than about 1%, most preferably zero percent, by weight of free or added water.

DETD . . . with mono and polyhydric alcohols, polyoxyethylenes, polyoxypropylenes, polyalkoxylates ethers of alcohols, and combinations thereof. Preferably such liquid carriers are also water -immiscible liquids under ambient conditions. Other suitable water-immiscible, polar organic liquid carriers or solvents for use herein are described in Cosmetics, Science, and Technology, Vol. 1, 27-104, edited. . . .

DETD Other suitable liquid carriers for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions described herein include anhydrous, water -miscible, polar organic liquid carriers or solvents, examples of which include short chain alcohols such as ethanol, and glycol solvents such. . . .

DETD . . . the Permethyl series available from Persperse, and the Soltrol series available from Phillips Chemical, and any other polar or nonpolar, water-miscible, organic carrier liquid or solvent known or otherwise safe and effective for topical application to human skin.

=> s roll on

L24 322093 ROLL ON  
(ROLL)

=> s l18 and l24

L25 1 L18 AND L24

=> d kwic

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

<--

SUMM . . . One common example of such a product is the antiperspirant/deodorant type of product, many of which are formulated as sprays, roll-on liquids, gels, creams, or solid sticks, and comprise an astringent material, e.g. zirconium or aluminum salts, incorporated into a suitable. . . .

=> s emulsion?

L26 230049 EMULSION?

10/748,945

US 6325565

B1 20011204

&lt;--

- DETD . . . follows: silicone polyethers or silicone glycols (such as dimethicone copolyol); silicone alkyl-linked polyethers (such as Goldschmidt EM-90 or EM-97); siloxane surfactants of a pendant/rake/comb configuration, silicone surfactants of a trisiloxane configuration, and silicone surfactants of an ABA/alpha-omega block copolymers (such as polyoxyalkylenes, polyoxyethylene or ethoxylated, polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene or ethoxylated/propoxylated); aromatic substituted silicone emollients (such as . . . with terminal groups being silanol or trimethylsiloxy; nonionic functional siloxanes with backbone groups being trisiloxane or methicone linked; nonionic silicone surfactants; tetraethoxysilane; tetramethoxysilane; hexamethoxysilicone; oxmethoxytrisiloxane; silicone emulsifiers; silicone or siloxane resins, alkyl silicone resins, polyoxyalkylene silicone resins; MQ Resins such as. . .
- DETD . . . examples of such liquid carriers include, but are not limited to, perfluoropolymethyl isopropyl ethers, perfluoropolypropylethers, acrylamide fluorinated telomer, fluorinated amide surfactants, perfluorinated thiol surfactants. Other more specific examples include, but are not limited to, the polyperfluoroisopropyl ethers available from Dupont Performance Chemicals under the. . .
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ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL on STN

PI US 6325565 B1 20011204

&lt;--

DETD . . . the applicator of the present invention comprise a suspending or thickening agent to help provide the compositions with the desired viscosity or product hardness, or to otherwise help suspend any dispersed solids or liquids within the compositions. Suitable suspending or thickening. . .

DETD . . . or thickening agent selected for use in the antiperspirant and deodorant compositions will vary depending upon the desired product form, viscosity, and hardness. For most suspending or thickening agents suitable for use in the compositions described herein, the concentration of such. . .

DETD The modified silicone carriers are typically liquid under ambient conditions, and have a preferred viscosity of less than about 100,000 centistokes, more preferably less than about 500 centistokes, even more preferably from about 1 centistoke. . .

DETD . . . to about 7, preferably from about 4 to about 5, most preferably 5. These volatile cyclic silicones generally have a viscosity value of less than about 10 centistokes. All viscosity values described herein are measured or determined under ambient conditions, unless otherwise specified. Suitable volatile silicones for use herein include,. . .

DETD wherein n is greater than or equal to 1. These linear silicone materials will generally have viscosity values of up to about 100,000 centistoke, preferably less than about 500 centistoke, more preferably from about 1 centistoke to. . .

DETD . . . a stress sweep analysis (described herein) of a product at which point the rheometer is first capable of measuring product viscosity.

DETD . . . stress from the dynamic yield stress of a composition. The dynamic yield stress is the point at which the measured viscosity begins to rapidly decline. This can be easily determined by finding the last stress value where the increment between stress. . .

DETD . . . test and evaluation in accordance with the above described methodology. Data from the above described analysis can be plotted as viscosity (pascal.multidot.sec.) on a log scale versus linear applied stress (dyne/cm.sup.2). The initial point at which the instrument measures a viscosity is the static yield stress (i.e. the lowest stress at which the instrument shows a non-zero viscosity). The dynamic yield stress is the point at which the measured viscosity begins to rapidly decline. This can be easily determined by finding the last stress value where the increment between stress. . .

DETD . . . include the relative affinity of the substance for the target surface versus that for the deformable material and the apparent viscosity or flowability of the substance after activation of the three-dimensional structure. It is presently believed that the substance should preferentially. . .

DETD Substances may inherently possess viscosity and flow characteristics which permit their liberation from their protected location within the sheet material or may require viscosity modification to permit liberation and dispersal. Viscosity modification may be obtained by the selection of substances which undergo a change in viscosity in response to the mode of activation selected. For example, for a mechanical activation such as a compressive force it. . .

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 07:59:40 ON 21 JUL 2006

L1	11982	S	ANTIPERSPIRANT? OR DEODORANT?
L2	871	S	L1/TI
L3	16381	S	CONTACT ANGLE?
L4	1	S	L3 AND L2
L5	518016	S	ALCOHOL?
L6	1	S	L4 AND L5
L7	334259	S	VISCOSITY
L8	1	S	US6235565/PN
L9	0	S	L7 AND L8
L10	647	S	ANTIPERSPIRANT ACTIVE?
L11	0	S	LL10 AND L8
L12	0	S	L10 AND L8
L13	971595	S	ACTIVE?
L14	1	S	L13 AND L8
L15	1676	S	ANTIPERSPIRANT? (P) ACTIVE?
L16	0	S	L15 AND L8
L17	0	S	L15 AND L8
L18	1	S	US6325565/PN
L19	1	S	L18 AND L7